

## Schemes of the Administration.

In a recent speech in the Senate of the United States, Mr. CALHOUN, in his usual masterly style of analysis, glanced at the projects of the administration, completely exposing the deceptions they were founded on, and their evil tendency, should they be forced upon the country. The following is an extract from the speech referred to:

"Mr. CALHOUN said he made his calculation from the data furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury; he maintained that there was no deficit in the Treasury but of the Secretary's own creating; there was no demand on the Treasury, and if there were, he would prefer giving it any time the power to issue Treasury notes or Exchequer bills.

"He put the question to the other side of the Senate why there was such extreme solicitude in making out the report, to show the Treasury in a bad condition; was it because it was really so? No, the administration had a system of measures to carry out, and it was necessary to show the one to carry out the other. What were those measures? First, a funded debt; second, a national bank; third, an increased taxation; and fourth, and last, distributing the proceeds of the public lands. There was to be a national bank, six millions of the stock to be taken by the Government, and then nine millions, or the fourth instalment, A DEBT to the States. What right had the General Government to subscribe for the States? To effect that purpose, the Secretary had taken a liberty with language which no public officer had ever before done. We subscribe nine millions in the name of the States, and then we are to pay interest for a debt due to us, when it is represented as a debt due from us.

"Next there was a heavy tax in the shape of a tariff—articles free of duty were to be raised up to 20 per cent., and all under were to be brought up to the same amount, which would increase the burdens twelve millions of dollars to meet a debt which grows out of the establishment of a new bank—a bank made out of the credit of the Government and not of individuals. What has been the motive to pass these measures at this time? The answer was given from the other side of the House 'to relieve the distress of the country'—What was the country? Was it the tax-paying people who lived on their own industry, and asked nothing from the Government—would it relieve them? Would a debt relieve the real people, for he considered only as people those who supported the Government—would it relieve them? Would a debt relieve the real people, for he considered only as people those who supported the Government, not those who drew their support from it. Would an additional tariff of twelve millions relieve them? Would it relieve the people to put a permanent mortgage on the public domain? Was this to be the relief the people were promised pending the late political canvass? To whom would such measures bring relief? To the hundred thousands of persons dependent on Government for support, and their dependents, and then the holders of State stocks, and the mercenary classes in the Legislature,—to all such it would bring substantial relief. These were the old measures which had split the parties of the country fifty years ago, and which were now sought to be renewed, with one superadded, still more noxious, more unconstitutional, more unholly than all the rest, distributing the proceeds of the public lands. Yes, this session was called exclusively with the view of rebuilding the old Hamilton policy, with the land distribution superadded. If this be passed, said Mr. C., I will not say it will bring about a revolution, but that it is a revolution already consummated. From the Government of the people it would become a moneyed oligarchy, more corrupt, more exacting than the history of any country ever before furnished an example of. Once adopt these measures, let them pass into a law, and the power of the people would be forever gone.

"A true lover of the people would never impose a cent of tax unless indispensable, nor then so long as he could lop off any useless expenditure. Had the Secretary shown any disposition to cast off useless expenditures? Can he say there is no room for retrenchment, when the charges were made against the last administration of extravagance in the use of the public money, which he, Mr. C., admitted had been too great?

"Did it not become them, after all their cries of retrenchment and economy, to practise it, or did they mean to admit that it was all delusion, intended to cheat and deceive the people? When public men break their promises, the people will soon lose their respect for them, and think politics a mere game at which the most corrupt will be the greatest gainers.

Mr. C. replied to the remarks of the Senators who spoke about 'dealing in abstractions,' and said they were for action! action!—that he would discuss the subject when, as he really believed, there was an attempt to introduce a system which would plunder the people. Bonaparte disliked abstractions when they came in his way; and so did Cromwell, and so did any other highway robber, when the laws stood between him and his plunder. Mr. C. said these schemes would be the means of increasing the power of the Executive, by enabling him to indulge in exciting schemes, demoralizing and corrupting in themselves.

His views in relation to the Sub-Treasury, he said, remained still unchanged; the more he considered it, the more his conscience and judgment approved the stand he took in '37."

Gen. Washington's Opinions on Banks and Paper Money.

The annexed letter is as a voice from the illustrious dead, and will be read with interest by all, owing to its peculiar applicability to a question of vital importance now agitating the public mind. Both political parties profess a reverence for the opinions of its renowned author. Gen. WASHINGTON thought the wisdom of man inadequate to the task of devising a plan "by which the credit of paper money would be long supported." Never was there a truer sentiment uttered by man—its correctness has been fully verified in the experiments of our own country. It is worthy of the deep and serious reflection of every candid man in the republic; and we hope Mr. President Tyler will not neglect to give it his serious reflection when he comes to "resort to the fathers of the great republic for advice and instruction."

"Mr. VERNON, Feb. 17, 1790.

"Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 30th ult. came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a case of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your Legislature, and which from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great and perhaps dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but, as this diversity of opinion is on a subject, which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the Assembly either in Maryland or this State, was convened, I do not scruple to declare, that if I had had a voice in your Legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principles of its utility as a representative and the necessity of it as a medium.

"To assign reasons for this opinion, would be as unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been so often trod, that a place hardly remains untouched. In a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, not with the shadow of a thing, we are to be benefited.—The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported; consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the Farmer, the Planter, the Artisan, benefited? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and in proportion to his gain, the credit or the body politic suffers. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing, and perhaps most valuable part of the community, are preyed upon by more knowing and crafty speculators.

"But contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion; reasons too, which of all others are least pleasing to the advocate for paper money. I shall therefore only observe generally, that so many people have suffered by former emissions, that like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it. The natural consequence of which will be, that the specie, which remains unexported, will be instantly locked up.

"With great esteem and regard, I am, &c.,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

## How to Prolong Life.

At a late meeting of Irishmen, in London, the great Irish reformer, O'Connell, in replying to an article in one of the papers, which stated that O'Connell had only three years more work in him—

exclaimed in his most facetious manner: "Why the last of my generation, connected with my family who immediately preceded me, was 99 when he died, and he had good work in him till he was 93, and eleven of my grandmother's children—God be merciful unto her, she had twenty-two—lived to 96. (Cheers.) I think, therefore, I have reason to reckon upon more than three years against the tory scoundrels. However, if my time be short, is not that a reason why I should work the harder? Here I am now, on Sunday, the 7th of March, in the middle of London, arguing for Ireland, and on Sunday, the 14th, I am to be in the Curragh of Kildare, with 100,000 Irishmen. That is the way I work out my three years—by doing more work in a week than other fellows would do in a year." (Cheers.)

Apologizing.—It is related of the immortal David Crockett, that being at a menagerie in Washington City, he called the attention of a friend to a solemn-faced monkey, who had fixed upon him a searching glance; and asked if he did not think Jacko was the image of a certain ill-fated member of Congress from Ohio, John C. Wright. Turning round at the moment, who should stand at his elbow but the very member himself! "I am in a fix and no mistake!" exclaimed

David; but after a moment's hesitation, he added: "but if you will tell me how I will apologize, I'll go ahead at once, but I don't know whether to apologize to you or to the monkey!"

## OBITUARY.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED.—In the town of Homer, La Salle Co. Ills., on the 8th inst., of Consumption, Miss L. MARRA MANN, aged 31 years. During her confinement, which was about six weeks, she was not heard to complain or murmur, or even express a wish to recover. Although she bore the most excruciating pain of body, yet her mind was calm as the falling of a quiet stream; gentle as the sinking of the breeze that lingers for a time around a bed of withered roses, and then dies as it were from very sweetness.

Almighty God! 'tis right, 'tis just That earthly frames should turn to dust; But, Oh! forgive the wishful tear That would detain a spirit here.

Go, gentle girl, to realms of bliss, The chastening rod we humbly kiss; Thy Saviour calls thee home, dear sister, And let His holy will be done.

Thy earthly form now icy cold, Was formed in beauty's fairest mould; But now prepared by love divine, A fairer, brighter form is thine.

Thy earthly parents loved thee well, So much that language fails to tell; But, Oh! our love was weak and poor— Thy Heavenly Parent loved thee more.

Almighty God! 'tis right, 'tis just That earthly frames should turn to dust; But, Oh! the sweet transporting truth, The soul shall bloom in endless bliss.

[COMMUNICATED.]



## MASS MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the Democracy of La Salle County will take place at the Court House on WEDNESDAY next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take important matters into consideration. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the Committee.

We are authorized to announce ALBERT F. DOW, of Indian precinct, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER McCASKEY, of Indian precinct, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce ALONZO D. CARTER, of Ottawa, as a candidate for the office of School Commissioner, at the ensuing August election.

## Veil Lost.

ABOUT three weeks since a Black Lace Veil was lost between the residence of Mr. M. E. Hollister and the Public Square, in this place. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. July 16.

## Hay Stacks.

THE subscribers give notice that they have had erected a set of Patent Platform Scales, which are located on the public square, opposite G. L. Thompson's drug store. They are now prepared to weigh all kinds of heavy articles, such as hay, coal, horses, cattle, merchandise, &c., &c., and solicit the patronage of the public.

WM. TRUE & SON.

Ottawa, July 13, 1841. 8-11.

## NOTICE.

FOUND.—In my corn lot, about 1 mile north of Ottawa, between the canal and the bluff,

on the 10th inst., a white & black spotted Sow, with a short tail. No other mark that I can see. She had with her nine young pigs.—The owner will please come and pay damages and cost and take her away—and oblige

JAMES SMYTHE.

July 15, 1841. 8-3w.

## Summer Goods.

JUST received at the store of the subscribers,

20 pieces Cotton Cassimeres, Pennsylvania Jeans, Summer Cloths, and other Goods for summer wear.

And for sale at prices to suit the times, by L. P. & W. A. SANGER.

## Glass, Oil, &amp;c.

JUST received,—

20 Boxes Glass, 29 Bbls. Linseed Oil, 20 Kegs White Lead,

30 " Nails, assorted.

July 16. L. P. & W. A. SANGER.

## Fresh Groceries.

JUST received per steam boat Lasalle, and for sale at reduced prices at the well known stand of the subscriber—

10 lbs. of Prime N. O. Sugar, 15 bags of Superior Coffee, 10 boxes of Bunch Raisins,

10 " Spermin Candles, 10 " Bar Soap,

12 " Assorted Tobacco, 500 lbs. of Saleratus,

1000 " Codfish.

L. P. & W. A. SANGER.

Ottawa, July 16, 1841. 8-11.

## GLASSWARE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GLASSWARE, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of the subscriber.

G. L. THOMPSON.

Ottawa, July 2, 1841. 6-11.

## Fancy Goods.

THE subscribers have lately received a very choice lot of fancy goods, embracing every variety of—

Pie Nic Gloves and Mitts, rich figured Satins and Silks for Bonnets, fancy Handkerchiefs, Veils, Bonnet Ribbons, Silk Braids, Cords, Parasols, Fans, &c.

For sale very low, by

L. P. & W. A. SANGER.

Ottawa, July 16, 1841. 8-11.

## NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the firm of Jacobs, Brush &amp; Co.

or to Pym Jacobs are hereby notified that their notes and accounts have been left with me for collection, and immediate attention will be made.

For the accommodation of those concerned I will meet them at the office of Messrs. Leland & Swift on Saturdays, the 17th and 24th days of July, 1841.

S. CROOK.

Ottawa, July 9, 1841. 7-3w.

## Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between John Sherman, Henry Sherman, and Stephen Sherman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, their landed estate being divided and recorded in the Recorder's office in Ottawa, Ills.

JOHN SHERMAN.

HENRY SHERMAN.

STEPHEN SHERMAN.

Somerset, LaSalle co. Ill. June, 1841. 7-31.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Moore & Waterman has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned.

W. MOORE.

E. L. WATERMAN.

Ottawa, July 6, 1841.

## N.B. The Chair Making Business

will be still carried on by the subscriber at the old stand.

W. MOORE.

July 9, 1841. 7-31.

## For Sale.

THE west half of the north-east quarter of section 22, in township 33 N. R. 3, E. 3d P. M., and the north-west 1/4 of same section. These lands are valuable, being on the south side of the Illinois river, and about two miles from the town of Ottawa, and containing a suitable proportion of timber and prairie. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to Noah Ripley, New York, or to the subscriber in Ottawa.

July 9-11. J. C. CHAMPLIN.

## Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Cushman & Thompson, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

All persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, will see the necessity of making the necessary arrangements to satisfy such demands immediately.

All notes and book accounts are in the hands of W. H. W. Cushman, who is fully authorized to collect the same, but the receipt of either will satisfy any demand for which it is given.

W. H. W. CUSHMAN.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON.

Ottawa, LaSalle county, Ills. }

June 28th, 1841. 6-11.

## NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Cushman &amp; Thompson

are respectfully requested to call on the subscriber without delay and pay or secure the payment of the same.

W. H. W. CUSHMAN.

Ottawa, July 2, 1841. 6-11.

## Bargains! Bargains!!

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the old stand of Cushman & Thompson, on the corner of Canal and Columbus streets, all the remaining stock of the late firm at reduced prices for Cash only.

The stock consists of a fair assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crochery, Boots & Shoes, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing with Cash, are invited to call and examine the goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

BENJ. THOMPSON.

Ottawa, July 2, 1841. 6-11.

## ESTRAY PONY.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, residing on Cove creek, about 5 miles from Ottawa, on or about the 18th of June, a Bay Pony,

one of the hind feet white above the pastern joint, a slit in one of his ears, and a cross on one of his shoulders.

The owner is respectfully requested to call and take the animal away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN ANDERSON.

July 9, 1841. 7-3w.

## NOTICE.—The subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the estate of James G. Higgins, deceased,

requests all persons having claims against the estate to present the same to him or to the Probate Justice, on or before the first Monday in November next, on which day all persons having such claims are hereby notified to attend at the office of the Probate Justice and prove the same.

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

W. H. W. CUSHMAN,

Administrator.

July 9, 1841. 7-6w.

## Spring and Summer Fashions.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the gentlemen of Ottawa and vicinity, that he has just received of Messrs. Scott & Wilson, of New York City, their Spring and Summer Report, together with the latest London and Paris Fashions for gentlemen's clothes, which he thinks will not fail to please gentlemen of every variety of taste. He still assures all who may favor him with their orders, that all business entrusted to him shall be attended to with promptness and faithfulness.

N. B.—The subscriber has removed his shop to the east side of the public square, opposite the Court House, and one door south of the City Hotel.

E. S. TRACY.

Ottawa, May 28, 1841. 12-1-11.

## 20 KEGS OF BOSTON NAILS,

just received and for sale at the store of WALKER & HICKLING.

Ottawa, April 16, 1841. 48-11.

## 1 BBL. OF LINSEED OIL, just received and for sale at the new store of the subscribers.

WALKER & HICKLING.

Ottawa, April 16, 1841. 48-11.

## 8 BARRELS OF MOLASSES, just received per steam boat Lasalle and for sale by WALKER &amp; HICKLING.

Ottawa, April 16, 1841. 48-11.

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Ottawa, Illinois, on the 1st of July, 1841.

Armstrong Mrs Nancy Jones David

Alexander Hugh Johnson Saml H

Averell Caroline 2 Keating Owen

Armstrong Geo W Kier ed G H

Allen Hugh Kuhn Jacob

Archer Margaret Knapp Stephen

Burns John Kingsbury Polly

Barthly James Lamert Vasa

Brown Patrick Lynch Michael

Benedict Robert Law Albert

Borland John Lytle Mr

Burdsley Aaron Largent William

Borland John Lane Hannah

Beckett Jesse E McKernon James G

Blackmore Mary Ann McKoon Matt

Barton N McClary John

Bracken John McGill Arthur W

Borion John Mangan John

Burton Nathaniel Mart Samuel M 2

Brown John Moon Jacob

Burton Francis M Kryn Polly

Barry Michael 2 Makham Mrs A

Bunn Andrew 2 Matson Henry 3

Boye John or Margaret Miller Matilda

Boen Mrs Mary Maloney Daniel

Braunbach Joseph Moors Smith

Barnett W B Moore John B 2

Burnett W Misner Henry sen.

Bill Solomon Miller John

Brown Charles Mathew Foley

Berry Richard Morgan Reese

Ball Amos Nelson John

Brace Montgomery Norris George O

Baldwin Samuel O Neil James

Crosby Isaac Osgood William

Greiner Miss Rachel Owen W A

Collo & Bradford Pembroke Mary

Carter David Perrin William 4

Clarke John M Perkins William

Clay Samuel Peyton Lucien

Cropper William H Foxers John

Chapman William Pitzer Anthony

Carmichael Thos Peck David B

Cook Alfred Pope Joseph

Clark James Palmer John

Correll Mrs Priest John J

Clark James Roy Joseph J

Craig J M Royl Thomas Wesley

Clerk of Circuit Court Reddick William 2

Dierney Johannes Reinhardt J C

D'Wolf William F Shurtliff LaSalle co 2

Dillit Hugh Sprague E 2

Douglas E 2 Sawyer Anderson

Devey Amos Stoddard Wm

Deaconson Rowell Stewart Archibald

Day James St